

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Product Identification and Use

Product Name - Trade Name **488-135 PLASTOFIX® 35***

Supplier - Manufacturer **Chemcraft International Inc.,**
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P.O. Box 458
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Canada L1A 3Z3
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For Transport Emergency or After Hours

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Code 488-135
Synonym PLASTOFIX® 35*
Chemical Name Not applicable.
Chemical Family Synthetic polymer in organic solvent. (Polymer.)
Chemical Formula Not applicable.
Material Uses Coatings: Surface coatings and finishes.
Product Identification Number (PIN) 1263 PAINT

Section 2. Hazardous Ingredients

Exposure limits

Name	CAS #	% by Weight	LC ₅₀ /LD ₅₀	TLV/PEL
Xylenes	1330-20-7	30 - 50	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4300 mg/kg [Rat].	ACGIH (Canada, 1992). TWA: 100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm TWA: 434 mg/m ³ STEL: 651 mg/m ³
1-Butanol	71-36-3	5 - 15	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2510 mg/kg [Rat]. 790 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 5300 mg/kg [Rabbit]. 3400 mg/kg [Rabbit].	Not available.
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	1 - 5	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 7060 mg/kg [Rat].	OSHA (Canada). TWA: 1000 ppm ACGIH (Canada). TWA: 1000 ppm
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1 - 5	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 3500 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 5000 mg/kg [Rabbit].	ACGIH (Canada). TWA: 100 ppm STEL: 125 ppm
Potential additional emission of formaldehyde	50-00-0*	1 - 5	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 100 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 270 mg/kg [Rabbit].	OSHA (Canada). STEL: 2 ppm TWA: 0.75 ppm
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	0.1 - 1	ORAL (LD50): Acute: 100 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 270 mg/kg [Rabbit].	OSHA (Canada). STEL: 2 ppm TWA: 0.75 ppm

Trace impurities and additional material names not listed above may appear in other sections of this MSDS. These materials may be listed for toxicological concerns, local compliance, or other reasons.

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Section 3. Physical Data

Physical State and Appearance	Liquid.
Color	Not available.
Odor	Not available.
Taste	Not available.
Molecular Weight	Not applicable.
pH (1% soln/water)	Neutral.
Boiling Point	The lowest known value is 78.5°C (173.3°F) (Ethanol). Weighted average: 128.04°C (262.5°F)
Melting Point	May start to solidify at -89.5°C (-129.1°F) based on data for: 1-Butanol. Weighted average: -95.99°C (-140.8°F)
Critical Temperature	Not available.
Specific Gravity	Weighted average: 0.95 (Water = 1)
Vapor Pressure	The highest known value is 5.7 kPa (43 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Ethanol). Weighted average: 1.2 kPa (9 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
Vapor Density	The highest known value is 3.7 (Air = 1) (Benzene, dimethyl-). Weighted average: 3.24 (Air = 1)
Volatility	Not available.
Odor Threshold	The lowest known value is 0.3 ppm (Benzene, dimethyl-) Weighted average: 21.49 ppm
Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.	The product is much more soluble in octanol.
Ionicity (in Water)	Not available.
Dispersion Properties	Partially dispersed in methanol, diethyl ether. Is not dispersed in cold water, hot water. See solubility in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.
Solubility	Easily soluble in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone. Insoluble in cold water, hot water.

Section 4. Fire and Explosion Hazard

The Product is:	Flammable.
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Flammable in presence of open flames, sparks and static discharge. Slightly flammable to flammable in presence of heat.
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion.
Special Remarks on Fire Hazards	Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Benzene, dimethyl-)
Flash Points	The lowest known value is Closed cup: 12.78°C (55°F). Open cup: 12.78°C (55°F). (Cleveland). (Ethanol)
Flammable Limits	The greatest known range is Lower: 3.3% Upper: 19% (Ethanol)
Auto-Ignition Temperature	The lowest known value is 343°C (649.4°F) (1-Butanol).
Products of Combustion	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO ₂ ...).
Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Explosive in presence of open flames, sparks and static discharge.
Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards	Not available.

Section 5. Reactivity Data

Stability	The product is stable.
Decomposition products	Not available.
Conditions of Instability	Not available.
Incompatibility with various substances	Highly reactive with oxidizing agents. Reactive with reducing agents, organic materials, metals, alkalis. Slightly reactive to reactive with acids.
Corrosivity	Not available.
Special Remarks on Reactivity	Incompatible with hydrogen fluoride. (Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free)
Special Remarks on Corrosivity	Not available.

Section 6. Toxicological Properties

Routes of Entry	Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Toxicity to Animals	Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 100 mg/kg [Rat]. (Formaldehyde). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 270 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (Formaldehyde). Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 8000 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat.]. (1-Butanol).
Effects of Acute Exposure	Hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation. Severe over-exposure can result in death.
Chronic Effects on Humans	CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A5 (Not suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC, None. by OSHA [1-Butanol]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH [Ethanol]. Classified 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC [Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free]. Classified A2 (Suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 2A (Probable for human.) by IARC [Formaldehyde]. Classified A5 (Not suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 4 (Probably not for human.) by IARC [Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester]. Classified 1 (Proven for human.) by IARC [Formaldehyde]. Classified A2 (Suspected for human.) by ACGIH [Formaldehyde]. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: PROVEN [Ethanol] The substance is toxic to the nervous system, the reproductive system. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated exposure to a highly toxic material may produce general deterioration of health by an accumulation in one or many human organs.
Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals	Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals at high concentrations (5-15 ppm). (Formaldehyde)
Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans	Prolonged or repeated contact with skin can cause defatting and drying of the skin resulting in skin irritation and dermatitis. Prolonged exposure to high vapour concentration can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and central nervous system depression. High level exposure to Xylene in laboratory animals, often at levels which are toxic to the mother, have affected the development of the fetus. The relevance of this to humans is not known. (Benzene, dimethyl-)
Special Remarks on Other Toxic Effects on Humans	Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death. (Benzene, dimethyl-)
Exposure Limits	Not available.

Section 7. Preventive Measures

Personal Protection	Safety glasses. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.
Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill	Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self-contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

Engineering Controls	Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective occupational exposure limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.	
Small Spill	Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.	
Large Spill	Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray to reduce vapors. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal.	
Waste Disposal	Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.	
Precautions	Keep locked up. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, reducing agents, organic materials, metals, alkalis.	
Storage	Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).	
TDG Classification	3	
PIN	1263 PAINT	PG: II
Special Provisions for Transport	-	
Federal and State Regulations	<p>WARNING: This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm: Formaldehyde</p> <p>WARNING: This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.: Formaldehyde</p> <p>Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Benzene, ethyl-</p> <p>New York release reporting list: Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester</p> <p>New York acutely hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl-</p> <p>Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester</p> <p>Pennsylvania RTK: Benzene, dimethyl-; Benzene, ethyl-; Ethanol; Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester</p> <p>Florida: Benzene, ethyl-; Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester</p> <p>Minnesota: Benzene, ethyl-; Ethanol; Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester</p> <p>Massachusetts RTK: Benzene, ethyl-; Ethanol; Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester</p> <p>New Jersey: Benzene, ethyl-; Ethanol; Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester</p> <p>TSCA 8(b) inventory: Benzene, dimethyl-; N-Butyl Alcohol; Benzene, ethyl-; Ethanol; Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester</p> <p>TSCA 5(e) substance consent order: Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester</p> <p>TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Benzene, ethyl-</p> <p>TSCA 12(b) annual export notification: Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester</p> <p>SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: N-Butyl Alcohol</p> <p>SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: Benzene, dimethyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard, Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard; Benzene, ethyl-: Fire hazard, Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard</p> <p>CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Benzene, dimethyl-: 100 lbs. (45.36 kg); N-Butyl Alcohol; Benzene, ethyl-: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); Acetic Acid, Ethyl Ester;</p>	
Other Regulations	OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).	
Other Classifications	WHMIS (Canada)	<p>Class B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).</p> <p>Class D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (TOXIC).</p> <p>Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).</p> <p>Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).</p>
	HCS (U.S.A.)	Flammable liquid Toxic Irritating material Target organ effects
Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)	Health Hazard	* 3
	Fire Hazard	3
	Reactivity	0

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	Personal Protection	G
National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)	Health	2
	Fire Hazard	0
	Reactivity	0
	Specific Hazard	

Section 8. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
Skin Contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
Hazardous Skin Contact	Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek immediate medical attention.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.
Hazardous Inhalation	Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. WARNING: It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Examine the lips and mouth to ascertain whether the tissues are damaged, a possible indication that the toxic material was ingested; the absence of such signs, however, is not conclusive. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention.
Hazardous Ingestion	Not available.

Section 9. Preparation Information

References	-Manufacturers Material Safety Data Sheets.
Other Special Considerations	Not available.
Related Information	This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR, and the MSDS contains all the information required by CPR.
Preparation Information	Validated by Florendo Tarnate on 9/16/2005. Verified by Florendo Tarnate. Printed 9/16/2005.
Information Contact	Prepared by the Health, Safety and Environment Department, Chemcraft International Inc., P.O. Box 458, 155, Rose Glen Road North, Port Hope, ON. Canada. Phone: 905 885-6388 Fax: 905 885-5097

Notice to Reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.